NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Our readers will remember that the Hon. JOHN M. Borrs, of Virginia, received from the Whigs of Newark, New Jersey, a few weeks ago, the compliment of a public dinner. As an able, fearless, and consistent Whig, few members of the party better deserved the honor, or would have been more capable of explaining and vindicating the principles upon which it is founded. Mr. Borrs made a speech on the occasion, which was noticed briefly in our paper at the time. Since then the entertainers of Mr. B. have issued a handsome edition of his speech in pamphlet form, a copy of which we have received; and though we have little hope that any thing which can be said will stop the desolating torrent of " progressive Democracy," yet we think it proper for the gratification of our readers to give as copious extracts from this excellent speech as we can find room for, regretting that we are not able to give the whole of it.

Extracts from the Speech of the Hon. John M. Botts, delivered at Newark, September 19, 1853, at a public dinner given to him by the Whigs of

"Understanding, as I trust you do, that it is only in the character of an unaspiring citizen that I speak, I will

proceed with the several topics that I have suggested. "The first inquiry is, when did the Whig party die If dead, it died on the second day of November, 1852, and on that day it recorded one million three hundred and eighty-five thousand true, genuine, undismayed Whig votes; such a vote as was never given before for that or any other party since the foundation of the Government; and it only required about thirty-five thousand votes, properly distributed, to have secured success to its candidate. Never was a party surrounded by so many adverse circumstances as was ours on that day. patched up peace and harmony between all the 'isms and schisms' and factions of the country in support of a gentleman that nobody knew, and that it seems now but one of the factions (the Freesoilers) understood; and with a prejudice deep-rooted and immoveable in our own ranks that lost us thousands and tens of thousands for the canhidate whom the Whig party had selected; with the influence of many of the most prominent men of our party, in position and out of position, actively or secretly exertagainst us, still we cast that vote of one million three hundred and eighty-five thousand for General Winfield Scott, and wanted but the thirty-five thousand, as I have said, properly distributed, to have secured a triumphant victory, which it was in the power of a few, occupying promi nent positions in the Government, to have given us, at such points as they were most needed, but which they did not think proper to do, but in point of fact by their influence withheld from us. And yet we are told that this extraordinary strength, thus exhibited, furnished the indicaon of our weakness and the necessity for our dissolution. Yet these were the circumstances under which we went into that struggle, and this was our condition when we came out of it; and now, when we see the evidence of decay in the ranks of those by whom we were defeated, when we see every where around us old hostilities and sensions breaking out afresh and with increased rancor in the Democratic ranks in a general scramble for the spoils, we are gravely told that the Whig party is no and we are advised to set to work to get up a new organization. F.r one, I say I am satisfied to stay where I am, adhering with true and strict fidelity to my principles, my country, and my party under its present or-

"Mr. Chairman, I have been a member of the Whig party from the day it was first organized. I may claim to be one of the fathers of the party. I was one of that old National Republican party which constituted the nucleus upon which the present Whig party was formed, and which was first christened the 'Whig party' by John C. Calhoun, who then belonged to it, because it had for its basis opposition to Executive power, which came in sonflict with the power of the people as expressed through their Representatives in Congress. This was the origin of the party; these were the circumstances under which it was unfortunately changed in name from that of 'National Republican' to . Whig, at the time of the bank veto. the removal of the deposites, the celebrated protest of Gen. Jackson, expunging resolutions, &c. It had 'nationality and popular rights then as its basis and foundation; it has maintained both in its superstructure to this day, and the day that it drops its nationality or ceases to vindicate the rights and the power of the people, that day I drop if and abandon it forever; until then, through evil report, in adversity and success, I shall always be found in my place; and in the mean time nothing could be more ridiculous than the attempt now made politics of New York.

"Yes, sir, I helped to rock the baby in its infancy and into manhood. I have seen it grow up and assume a colossal stature, and while I have rejoiced in its triumphs I have never been disheartened nor discouraged

defeat, nor by a succession of defeats. The great curse of the Whig party has been its timidity, its willingness to lay down its arms and surrender at discretion upon every reverse of fortune. There are too many of our leading men who cannot live in a minority, who cannot breathe easily unless they are sustained by power; and upon each successive defeat we are adished by them of the necessity of abandoning this measure and that, because, they say, we can never get into power until we do. Sir, with me it is not a question of power; it is a question of right and of propriety. I myself the question, is this a proper measure for the Government to adopt? Will it advance the general pros-perity? Will it benefit the people? Will it promote the arts of peace? Will the great agricultural, commercial manufacturing, and laboring interests of the country be advanced by its adoption? And if these questions are answered in the affirmative, why should I, or you, or any of us surrender them because we happen to be beaten in political contest involving a thousand other minor issues as well as these ?

While we owe our defeats in a great measure to this practised timidity, our opponents are largely indebted for their occasional success to a different system of tactics. I have always admired them for their boldness and courage, if for nothing else; the more you whip them to-day the readier they are for the fight to-morrow; and that is just what I want to see the Whig party do. How else did they succeed in fastening that contemptible humbug. the Subtreasury, (which never has and never can be practically executed without immense loss to the Government and injury to the people,) upon the country? When they were so badly beaten upon that issue in 1840, did they abandon it? Did they give it up? And if by their perseverance they could thus succeed in establishing a bad measure, why could not we by a similar perseverance succeed in establishing a good one? And at this moment, when we know that there is not one sensible and well informed man in the country, whether Whig or Democrat, who believes in the wisdom or practicability of the law as it now stands, we see all submitting to it, and the Whig party seem afraid to throttle the monster and to crush its enormities. But something more of this Subtreasury hereafter.

Let us take up these measures for which we have contended for twenty years, one by one, and see if any good reason exists for abandoning them. If upon fair trial they shall have proved to be injurious to the public good, let them go; but surely no sane man can be convinced of their injurious tendency because we cannot always retain for the principle, and not the name or the sound of Democrat? How could I be any thing else but a Democrat? Inight here remark that if the people are supposed to have decided against them in 1844 and 1852, they as surely decided in their favor in 1840 and 1848, and are

most likely to do so again in 1856. "How is it with the question of protection to home labor? Has that great principle become obsolete? Are we ready to give it up? Is free trade indeed in the ascendancy? The tariff of 1846, I grant you, has taken the place of the tariff of 1842; but then is the tariff of 1846 a free trade tariff? Does not every body of good sense know that any tariff that ranges in its duties from ten and fifteen to forty and fifty per cent. and upwards is a discriminating tariff, and does not every body know that discrimination is a recognition of the principle of pro-tection? The question is, is it a judicious discrimination, and does it protect where protection is most needed ! But discrimination in itself recognises the principle, and in any alteration that may be made of the present tariff the party in power will not fail to adopt that principle. You may call things by what names you choose, but the tariff of 1846, Mr. Chairman, is no more a free trade things by what names you choose, but the tariff than my State is a free State; but, at the same time. I do not agree that it judiciously discriminates or affords proper protection to such articles as most need it.

'It may become, perhaps it has become, necessary that the tariff should be revised and modified, if only to diminish the superabundant revenue that is accomulating in the public treasury, and it may be found indispensable to diminish the duties on some articles and equally indispensable to increase them on others; but you will find this and this only: If I could consent to vote for the Dethat under no circumstances will any party in this coun- mocratic nominee, and thus secure to them the spoils of try venture upon an equal rate of duties on all articles office, I should be consider that we import. They must and will discriminate, and best of them." * *

so discriminate as to give protection to certain interests; and, if I am right in this, let us, instead of surrendering this principle, maintain that we have established the wisdom of the system, and claim the credit for our party that its sagacity and wisdom has entitled it to receive at

the hands of our opponents.
"But let us see how their tariff of 1846 has operated practically. That it has furnished a sufficient amount of venue cannot be questioned; but at what cost it has done so remains to be seen. We all know how common it is for public men of the Democratic party (they have usurped that name, and in it consists their only strength) to claim infinite credit for the acquisition of California, which, with its untold millions of gold, they say has staved off such a commercial crisis as has been heretofore unknown to our people. Well, admit that to be so. What I desire they should next tell us is, what would have produced this crisis, and then what resort would have been necessary had not the golden sands of Califor nia so opportunely come to avert the calamity and dis ch would have befallen us? I will tell you First, it was the vicious (or perhaps it would be more ap propriate to say unsound) system of legislation by which our people were induced to encourage European work shops and European labor, to the exclusion of American workshops and American labor, that would have brought on the crisis; precisely the same causes that produced the revulsion of 1837. And, in the next place, to have remedied the evil it would have been necessary to resor to a different system, by which we should have afforded encouragement and protection to the labor of our own people in preference to the labor of any other people on the earth. As it is, that mighty influx of gold that should have been spent among our own people at home has fol-lowed on in the regular channels of trade, and is now to be found in the workshops of Europe. Now, in my judgment, he is the wisest man and the most reliable states man who recommends such a system of legislation as would enable the industry of the country to protect it-self at all times and under all circumstances, and that would render the country absolutely independent in every sense of the word. Suppose a general war should break out in Europe, in which the four chief Powers break out in Europe, in which the four only looked upon for some months as extremely probable, but as almost certain, notwithstanding the opposite views that have prevailed in this country as well as in France and England, for I have not been able to see why the Emperor Nicholas should relinquish the advantages he has already obtained (by the temporizing course of France and England, each of whom have frittered away their time in idle negotiations, while he has been preparing for war towards the accomplishment of an object that has consti tuted the chief anxiety of Russia from the days of Peter the Great down to the present time, to wit, the possession of Constantinople. I say, suppose such a war should come, what would be the consequence to us? The low rate of duties, as I have said, has induced our country-men to go abroad to purchase many, very many articles which we were able to furnish, and should have manufactured at home, and by that process we have become

largely indebted to Great Britain. The British Government is sustained by its moneyed aristocracy; they must have money to carry on the war the Barings and the Rothschilds will have the control of the entire debt, in all amounting to some four or five hundred millions, and will call it in as fast as it become due; and then is the time that the shoe will begin to pinch; then will be the time that we shall discover the seauties and advantages of excessive importations superinduced by low duties; and, with or without war, pay-day must and will come, sooner or later; and when it does arrive, then we shall see the workings of what many are

now pleased to call the free trade system." * * *
"I have had no difficulty, Mr. Chairman, in solving s question which had puzzled the brains of thousands, to rit: the universal and anxious inquiry, Why is it that the foreigners all vote against us? Sir, it is the charm conveyed to their senses by the sound of Democracy: they give to the term its true signification; they know of no other democracy than that which is to be found in antagonism to aristocracy, or to despotism and the power of the sovereign. There is no other democracy than that which is to be found in the power of the people; and they naturally believe when they come among us that demo-cracy on this side of the water means what they understand by democracy at home. Nothing is more natural than that they should identify themselves with those whom they suppose are struggling to maintain the rights and the power of the people of which they themselves compose a part; it is not because they are opposed to us or our principles, but because they do not understand the nature of the questions that divide us; and when they have been here long enough to ascertain the truth, like other men, pride of opinion, pride of consistency, and old habits and associations bind them down to the party with which they have been accustomed to act." *

"The Democracy claim to be the progressive party, and seek to disseminate the impression that we are the 'stand-still party,' or, as some call it, the 'do-nothing party.' Surely the internal improvement party is not the and-still party; the party that is for building up manufactures of every sort, of encouraging the mechanic arts, of giving employment to all, and taking care of all, is not the stand-still party; it is they who oppose this system, they who will not progress; they are the party to whom that cognomen should be applied.

"But there are two kinds of progress through life—

tional, the other destructive. When I read an account of some dashing, high-spirited young fellow, whose horse has run away with him, and dashed his vehicle to pieces and nearly broken his neck, I cannot but regard it as progress; but it is something of Democrati rather of the destructive order. How much better it would have been to have kept the reins in hand and the horse in subjection. Sometimes we read of a steamboat that is in such haste to make rapid progress through the water that she gets up too much steam, and away goes boat, cargo, crew, and passengers in the air. This is certainly making rapid progress, but not of the rational kind: it smacks of Democratic progress; it is a species of Democratic progressive, go-ahead cleverness. It was the same spirit of headlong Democratic progress that precipitated the New Haven cars into Norwalk river, such terrible and calamitous results. So it will be. I fear. with Democratic progress in affairs of Government, when we undertake the only progress they propose, which is to neglect our own affairs, disregard our own interests, and go roaming over the world, in imitation of ancient Rome, plundering our neighbors of their lawful property, and, imitation of Don Quizote, righting the wrongs of all mankind. I would rather have a rational, conservative driver, who would control his horse; a rational, conservative fireman, who would not put on too much steam; and a rational, conservative engineer, who would control his loco active, and travel with less speed and more safety; so, in like manner I would prefer a sound, safe, rational vative Whig at the heim of Government, who would attend to our business at home, progressing rapidly, but steadily and safely; extending our commerce, increasing our agriculture, enlarging our manufactures, and securing peace, plenty, independence, and happiness to all our people; and if we do not have such an engineer to guide great national locomotive, who can tell what catastrophe may not sooner or later overtake and over

" Sir, there is an old Latin maxim that is full of mean ing and good sense: 'Confirmat usum, qui tollit abusum;' he confirms the use who destroys the abuse. We strengthen and aid progress by restraining its abuse; and upon this principle I hope to see the conservative Whig party al-ways act. Let individual citizens, in the exercise of their onal rights, (taking care not to infringe the laws of their country,) do as they like, on their own responsi-bility; but let the Government take care at all times, and under all circumstances, to watch with the most jealou vigilance the faith and integrity of the nation; let them guard it as they would ' the apple of their eye.'

"Mr. Chairman, I am often asked why I am a Whig My answer is, because I am a Democrat; because I be lieve there is more sound Democracy in the Whig ranks than in the ranks of the other party, and because I go mond,) I was soon after sent off to a boarding school, and from that day to this have been mixed up with the people, sympathizing in all their wrongs, contending throughout my manhood for all their rights, and struggling for their political equality, despising at all times every thing that savored of aristocracy and pride, whether of birth or fortune, ready to resist oppression whenever and wherever I mee it. Brought up in the midst of the people and one of themselves, how could I be, in my nature, habits, asso-ciations, and sympathies any thing but a Democrat? And yet, suppose I should desire from any cause to associate myself with the Democratic party, what are the tests by which I would be tried? To what doctrines or principles would I have to subscribe to gain an admittance into their ranks and fellowship with them? They surely could not reject me on the ground that I was in favor of the principle of protection, for that would have excluded Mr. Jefferson and General Jackson from the Democratic party, as it would now exclude many thousands of their present friends, including Mr. Buchanan, who, with Silas Wright, voted for the tariff of 1842, and without whose votes it could never have become a law; it could not be, I mean such articles as we can supply at home and must on the ground that I was in favor of internal improve ments, for that would exclude Gen. Cass and many of the prominent Northern and Western men of the Democracy; and it was but the other day that here in this very hall tw members of Mr. Pierce's Democratic Cabinet made speeches in favor of the Pacific Railroad as a Govern ent measure. What, then, would be the test? office, I should be considered as good a Democrat as the

FOREIGN.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT

PARIS, NOVEMBER 10, 1853. Military events on the Danube have been engross ing public attention in the west of Europe, to the exclusion of almost every thing else, since the date of my last. There is prospect of an active winter campaign. Yielding to the ardor of his troops, which were impatient to be led to the attack, and influenced perhaps by the not unreasonable hope that important operations, whether successful of several points, with the apparent intention of invest ing Bucharest, the centre of Russian military opera-

unfortunate, would involve the Western Powers in the war, OMER PACHA has passed the Danube at tions in the Principalities. The Turkish troops which have crossed the river at Kalafat, (as reported in my letter of last week,) at Rusthuk, Toutourkai &c., amount by this time probably to 30,000 or 40,000 men; to be speedily followed by other corps along the whole line of the Turkish forces, extending from Silistria up to Widdin. A marked design of concentration near Giurgevo is evinced. Giurgevo is on the left bank opposite Rusthuk, and about sixty miles south of Bucharest. The contemplated attack on the Russian lines will, it is generally believed, be made with better prospects of success now than a any later period; for reports say that the whole Russian force of occupation, diminished by disease and desertion, loes not now amount to more than 85,000 strong, and that considerable reinforcements are not to be expected till December. The Turks, therefore, and their friends in Western Europe, are not without hope that the actual, prompt, and energetic movement of Omer Pacha will result, after a successful general engagement, in driving the Russians across the Pruth, and thus ridding the Turkish territory of its invaders, at least till next spring. The disparity of forces which would make this result possible is not so well established as many desire. It was notoriously one of Bonaparte's rules to disparage, in all reports, the force and resources of the enemy and to exaggerate his own; and no accounts reach us of the relaive strength of the armies in presence upon the Danube except through channels unfavorable to the Czar. It may therefore be well doubted whether the Czar has committed the fault of advancing into the enemy's country with a force insufficient even to defend itself in entrenchments selected and fortified without molestation, and with a special view to occupation during the winter. But, taking a European view of this question, or even an exclusively Turkish view of it, is it desirable that the campaign of the coming winter should be attended even with the complete success of driving the Russians out of the Principalities and across the Pruth? Certes the sympathies of your correspondent, like those of all impartial men, are with the Sultan, as the weaker and the oppressed party; and if there were a reasonable hope that a successful winter campaign would end the war, or that it would probably conduce to a successful termination of the war, most heartily would I bid him God speed in the onslaught which seems to be commencing. But reflect upon the immense resources of his powerful enemy; how certain it is that with the spring the Czar, having temporary defeat to avenge, will pour his overwhelming forces into the Principalities and exact from the humiliated and exhausted Sultan even harder terms than those which he is now willing to accept. Can the friends of Turkey wish this result? Can they for an instant suppose that defeat this winter will render the Czar more disposed to peace next spring, or appreciably lessen his power to overwhelm his victim? So much for Turkey. On the other hand, the considerable success of Omer Pacha's operations on the left bank of the Danube this winter would afford Austria a pretext, which she would not be slow to take advantage of, for the military occupation of Servia. It is even not unlikely that, at the instance of the Czar, she might actually attack the Turks in their rear. Then France and England would find it difficult to maintain their neutral attitude, and a general war, which would end no man may say when or where, would have arisen. What would become of the Ottoman Empire in such a war is equally doubtful. That there would be danger of universal anarchy in Continental Europe is certain. But I do not yet anticipate for the Sultan successes on the Danube, this winter which would be of so alarming a character for Europe, and of such problematical good for Turkey herself. The papers this morning, however, contain accounts of the first considerable engagement that has occurred between the belligerents on the Danube. An action took place at Giurgevo on the 3d instant, which resulted favorably to the Turks. A corps of 12,000 Turks, t seems, crossed the river in the face of 9,000 Russians under the command of Gen. Poloff. The passage effected, the Turks drove the enemy from his position at the point of the bayonet. The combat lasted three hours with much spirit. The Russian General retired, with the loss of six hundred killed and wounded, among whom were twenty-four officers, six of a high grade. And we have unreliable accounts of a still more important affair, resulting likewise in favor of the Turks, on the borders of the Black Sea, in Asia. The hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia have both resigned their functions, which are now performed by a commission nominated by the Russian commander, Prince Gortschakoff. Immediately upon the retirement of the hospodars to Vienna the pubic treasury of the Principalities, general and municipal. was seized by the Russian General, martial law was proclaimed, and all communication with the Turks forbidden to the inhabitants of the country upon pain of death,

The Pays of yesterday contains an elaborate article, professedly prepared with much care and scrupulousness, on the actual character and force of the Turkish military resources available in this war against Russia. It is only since 1843 that the organic statute regulating the organization of the army, and introducing the arms, uniforms, and discipline of Northern Europe, has been of force. That statute prescribed also a five-years term of service by lot for the recruitment of the army, in lieu of the life service which prevailed before. That statute adopted the French rules and organization for Turkish infantry and cavalry. The Prussian system was adopted for artillery. The regular army of the Turks is divided into the division for active service (the nizam) and the reserve, (redif :) the former consisting of young men chosen by lot for a term of service for five years; the latter consisting of retired members of the first division, (nizam,) who, their five years ended, maintain their military organization for seven years longer, subject to be called into active service in case of emergency. During these seven years they remain in their respective villages, subject to regular drill every week. The nizam consists at present of infantry 100,800 men, (36 regiments;) cavalry, 17,280 men, (24 regiments;) artillery, 7,800 men; in garrison, about 40,000 men; total, 165,880. The reserve consists of about 175,000 men. To the above are to be added the regular contingents of the tributary provinces: of Tunis, 12,000 men; of Egypt, (independent of its fleet,) 30,000 men; and the irregular contingents of the tributary provinces, Kurdistan, 30,000 men; Azistan, 20,000 men; Albania, 15,000; and Syria, 50,000. To these are to be added 2,000 men, conveniently to be spared from the gendarmery, and 58,000 Tartars. There are, moreover, nearly 200,000 men, composing what is called the Bachy-Bozouk, veterans who were in service prior to 1843.) All the above are Mussulmans; but there are Bosniac Christians and Albanian Catholics who may be counted on for some 20,000 more men if necessary. We have, then, as the total disposable force of the Sultan : Regular troops, (nizam and redif) ..

In garrison . 40,000 Regular contingents ... 42,000 Irregular contingents115.000 Gendarmery and Tartars . Bachy-Bozouk . 195,000 Christians ... 20,000 Total ... The troops of the Porte in actual service for this war with Russia are thus distributed;

The corps d'armée for field service under Omer Pacha, n the Danube, consists of nizam, 95,000; redif, 22,000; contingents from Egypt, 18,000; Bachy-Bozouk, 36,500;

giving a total of 171,500, having 246 pieces of artillery. There is also stationed in Roumelia, between Constaninople and the Balkan mountains, a corps de reserve, having its headquarters at Adrianople, consisting of 22,000 nizam regulars, 15,000 redif regulars, and 12,000 Bachy-Bozouk; in all 49,000 men, with 80 pieces of artillery. So much for Europe.

In Asia the Sultan has in Anatolia, near Alhabrig, unler the command of Selim Pacha, a corps of nizam, 24,000; redif, 8,000; Bachy-Bozouk, 4,000; making a total of 36,000, with 90 pieces of artillery.

There is a second corps d'armée in Asia under the command of Abdi-Pacha, whose headquarters are near Erivan. It is composed of 28,000 men of the nizam, 12,000 of the redif, and 15,000 of the Bachy-Bozouk. Total 55,000 men, with 195 pieces of artillery.

It thus appears that the Turks have in active service at this moment a force in Europe and Asia of 342,900 men and 3,141 pieces of artillery, of which 541 are field-pieces. About three-fourths of this is in Europe, and more han half on the Danube and under the immediate command of Omer Pacha, and available in the attempt he is making to drive the Russians from the Principalities. The French Court leave St. Cloud in a few days for Containbleau, where the usual sports of hunting, &c. are o make a fortnight pass merrily. The invitations are

with a costume of the time of Louis XV. In the mean time arrests are being still constantly made n Paris and the departments of persons implicated in the ste democratic movement.

The trial of some thirty or forty individuals charged with conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor and re-establish the Republic is now progressing in Paris. The two attempts made to execute their plan at the Hippodrome and at the Opera Comique failed last summer, (June and July,) as I duly reported at the time. There is no doubt of the reality and of the formidable nature of the con-

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10, 1853.

The panic respecting the corn-market is somewhat allayed. Our farmers begin to think they have underrated the produce of their own crops, and our im-England, particularly as almost every day the mis- piece and the performers: chief is increasing. We have neither space, time, nor ability to discuss the subject. It is employing the pens of the ablest writers, and occupies the attendrawing-room; but they do not flow naturally out of the ion of leading men of all parties. We see great future mischief, and know of great present distress and severe mercantile loss arising from this now very serious The scena in which Pierre, wandering madly among the rocks, gives vent to 'the thick-coming fancies' of a diseased

The " Wrongs of Caledonia" is among other novelties, n old song revived, or rather it has now something of an old song revived, or rather it has now something of the Slogan shout or war-cry in it. A meeting of 2,200 denio in Don Quixote. The concluding scene between the persons was held at Edinburgh a few days ago. On the lovers, in which Nicette succeeds in restoring Pierre to how to spend it, be no addition to his comfort. And it is platform were the Earl of Eglintoun, who presided, the reason and happiness, is beautiful and pathetic. Through-Earl of Buchan, Lord Grey, Sir Archibald Alison, Admiral ever failed when she was earnestly bent on the assertion never make him an Englishman.

speaker to be a peaceful prelude, is rather a startling one. Justice to "Scotland" seems to intimate "repeal to the union" as the alternative. We well know that a few years ago the cry of "justice to Ireland" was very speedily followed by one of "repeal to the union." Lord Eglin roux certainly enumerated a very formidable list of grievnces, commencing with that arising from all the offices quired for the management of Scotch affairs being removed to England and placed in English hands, and endng with a complaint, although a minor one, of the inferior f those of England in the emblems and devices of Scotand. The want of royal palaces, of parks, national galeries, museums, arsenals, harbors of refuge, universities ic. was insisted on, and the unequal Parliamentary repsentation of Scotland when compared with England ras an intolerable grievance. In conclusion, the noble Earl tated that he was opposed to the spirit of centralization, which had been carried too far for the good of that country, and he had joined the association because he believed his heart that Scotland had been treated with unfair. ess and neglect. A series of resolutions, setting forth the claims and grievances of Scotland, were then duly noved, seconded, and carried amidst applause. That re-

ative to the representation was as follows: "That the representatives returned by Scotland to the House of Commons are not in the relative proportion of her people or the amount of her revenue, as compared with those of England; and that this meeting is of opinion that, in order to give the voice of Scotland its just weight in Parliament, that number should be increased to its fair oportion."

The last resolution was as follows:

"That the National Association for the Vindication of cottish Rights, which devotes itself to the accomplishnent of the objects embraced in the resolutions adopted y this meeting, is one deserving the cordial support of very true Scotsman."

With the Repealers and Young Ireland on the one hand, and the "wrongs of Caledonia" and the "bonny Scots" on the other, the Eastern question, that relating to Pariamentary reform, the endless subject of education, and all the at present nameless et ceteras which spring up during a session of Parliament, will find abundant employment for Ministers without in any manner particularly benefiting any clique of their opponents.

The Lord Mayor's show passed off yesterday with the usual ceremonies, and a little more than the usual parade. Half a million of idlers gazed on the spectacle; more than two thousand ladies and gentlemen dined at Guildhall, consuming, amongst other gout-conferring viands, about three hundred and twenty gallons of turtle soup. Mr. Buchanan made a graceful and appropriate speech, and the day, like all other days, came to a close. We enclose a copy of Mr. Buchanan's speech :

Mr. Buchanan said that until the very moment when the toast was announced he had not the least idea that he should be called upon to respond to any toast in the course of that evening. The duty had unexpectedly devolved upon him, as yet a stranger in a strange land, of responding to the toast in favor of the foreign Ministers; but that duty he performed with hearty and cheerful good will. Were his diplomatic associates all present, they could not fail to be gratified with the manner in which the toast had peen received. In their name, therefore, as well as in his own, he returned his most sincere and hearty thanks for this distinguished honor. [Hear, hear.] In his native land he had often read descriptions of this gorgeous pageant of the middle ages. The reality had quite equalthe description. [Cheers.] It had made a deep and lasting impression on his imagination in this utilitarian His country was progressive, yet they knew how to admire such a magnificent spectacle of the ancient time. This was truly the age of utility. What a desewould mention, as a commentary on the age in which they lived, that at the very moment that day when he finished In garrison on and near the Danube: at Widdin, 8,000; at Nicopoli, 2,000; at Rusthuk, 5,500; at Silistria, 6,000;

at Ressova, 2,000; at Hirchova, 1,500; at Matchini of this country proposed to consume the smoke of London. This was an idea which had not yet presented itself to the minds of his countrymen. In conclusion, he wished generally to express his opinion that the first and highest which it is intended. Education of a different kind is generally to express his opinion that the first and highest duty of a diplomatist was to exert all his faculties, consistently with his instructions, to preserve peace and to promote friendly relations among the nations of the earth. His task, though less glorious, was far more useful to mankind than that of the warrior. Let them, then, hope that this task might be successfully performed by the di-plomatists at present entrusted with negotiations on which the peace of the world might depend. [Cheers.]

There is nothing to record in Literature, except a singular discovery of French history in gun cartridges, of which

we find this account in the Moniteur : "The Minister of the Interior having been informed that the greater part of the parchment employed by the artillery for making gun cartridges came from the old archives dispersed at different periods, requested his colleague of the War Department to order these parch-ments to be collected and submitted to the examination of a special inspector of archives. Out of 4,000 cartridges which have been examined at the artillery depot in Paris 3,000 produced very important documents connected with French history. Among them were 1,200 pages of the old manuscript accounts of the Kings of France, Charles VI, VII, and VIII, Louis XI. and XII, Francis I, &c. These lists of expenses point out the employment of the budgets of the different reigns, and thus throw light on many points of national history. They interest at the same time the annals of diplomacy by mentioning the personnel of the envoys as well as the object and the expense of each mission; the history of the arts by stating the orders given to painters, musicians, statuaries, architects, &c.; picturesque history of furniture, costumes, &c. by giving the names and the exact description of each object, with the price affixed; and, lastly, the history of the habits of the court, and manners in general, by the detail of the gifts and alms granted to the persons of the numerous. Guests are expected to provide themselves suite of the Kings or to those who met the gentlemen, soldiers, and aventurers wounded in war; girls o marry; pilgrims; hermits; poor persons affected with King's evil, waiting for the King to touch them; and others with all kinds of diseases. Among these cartridges, so fortunately preserved, we may also mention 1,200 do ments connected with the old chamber of accounts of Danphiny, a series which comprises some very important documents, dating as far back as the 13th century, of feudal investitures, domanial grants, accounts of expenses, and a number of maps emanating from the Princes and Seigneurs of Dauphiny and Savoy; seven hundred charters of the church of Meaux; Papal Bulls; letters patent of the Kings St. Louis, Philippe the Bold, Philippe le Bel, &c. ; 00 documents from the archives of Artois and Flanders; budgets of cities in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries accounts of the artillery of Duke Charles the Rash at the

istory of the Tiers-Etat." Nor does the Theatre afford any novelty except a "lyrical sketch" in one act, at the St. James's Theatre, entiporters think more corn may come from abroad than tled Pierre; more noticeable perhaps to our Washington few weeks ago was thought probable; and the friends because it was composed by Mr. Joseph Duggan, oint effect has been a fall of 5s. per quarter in the who once led in the orchestre in the National Theatre price of wheat, and a reduction in the price of the there; and the principal part was performed by Mr. pread loaf. The strikes of the workmen and labor- HENRY DRAYTON, who is also well known in your city. ers is a fearful feature in the present position of The Daily News gives the following critique upon the

siege of Liege; military subsidies furnished by the com-

munes; and other curious documents connected with the

"Several of the songs are calculated (and well calcudramatic action of the piece, nor are they dramatic in themselves. Other parts of the music, however, are not is a magnificent composition; and it is not too much to say that, in dramatic power and expression, it out the whole piece Mr. Duggan's music is full of melody; even in the lightest portions it is elegant and graceful;

The Money Market is unsettled, but yet may be consif her rights?" He denied that he and his associates in dered surprisingly firm considering the unfavorable aspect humanity, it will be but a temporary, uncertain, and this movement had the slightest wish to weaken or inter- of foreign politics. As little business of all kinds as pos- abused amelioration; it will be assistance which does not fere with the cordial and intimate amalgamation of feel- sible is done; every body is waiting for the certainty of help, kindness which comes in alms, charity which caning and interest which had been established between the either peace or war. The Board of Trade returns to the not be appreciated, and it will fasten the bonds of the intwo nations, and avowed that if the association were 10th of October show no marked diminution in the per likely to lead to a repeal of the union he would not remain centage of increase, although such we fear cannot fail to in it another moment. Still it was by fostering, and not be remarked in the next month's tables; for the state of with that of sanitary reform; for without a certain quanby repressing, the spirit of nationality that a nation was foreign affairs will then begin to tell upon commerce to be made great, prosperous, and self-reliant. You generally, and the disputes between employers and operamight make a Scotchman discontented, but you could tives at home will have produced some very unfavorable results. The total amount of exports of home produce

£53,504,978 1851... 1853. For the month which ended 10th October: 7,382,292 8,829,000

The increase on the nine months is equal to 23 per cent. ; that of the month to nearly 20 per cent. This immense and sustained increase of exports is unparallelled sition assigned to the royal arms of Scotland, when it in the annals of English commerce. The increase is very as undeniable that these arms ought to have precedence fairly distributed over the principal items of which the table consists.

The imports are noticeable only so far as relates to breadstuffs, which home deficiencies render necessary to be furnished in large quantities from abroad.

The total imports of wheat for nine months in 185; were 3,379,255 qs.; 1,999,766 in 1852, and 3,772,917 in the present year. Of flour the quantities were 3,800,755 cwts., 3,196,231, and 4,447,611 respectively.

Of the great question of war or peace between Turkey and Russia, which commands the attention of all Europe at least, we yet know nothing. The more recent despatches from the Danube, though still sufficiently laconic, when ombined with those which preceded them, enable us to state that the principal Russian force is concentrated between Bucharest and the Danube, but parties have been thrown out in advance as far as Kalafat. Some of these parties are tolerably strong, but military men say the army is dispersed over a longer line than its numerical strength warrants. The main body of the Turkish army is concentrated between Silistria and Schumla; a strong body of troops is posted at Sophia, in the rear of Widdin, and the communication is kept up by a chain of posts. The Turkish troops have hitherto been remarkably healthy, but late accounts from Bucharest state that 12,000 Russians are in hospital there. The advanced period of the season and the want of roads render it difficult if not impossible for the Russians to receive speedy reinforcements; whilst the communication of the Turks

It is said that in all the affairs which have yet taken place Wallachia the Russians have been worsted. The last statement from Berlin says that the Czar has rejected the last joint proposition of the Four Powers, and will now only negotiate through Austria alone. On the other hand, RESCHID PACHA says his Government will not listen to any terms which do not commence with the immediate evacuation of the territory and the fullest admission of all the Sultan's sovereign rights. There were rumors on the Exchange this morning that intelligence had been received from St. Petersburg by merchants here that a very warlike manifesto, tantamount to a declaration of war against Turkey, was expected to be issued in the St. Petersburgh Journal (official) of the 2d instant. If so, copies will reach London in time for this packet, but too late for this communication. The same report had produced a depressing effect on the Paris Bourse.

There is no news whatever from any other part of the Continent. The India overland mail is in, but brings nothing important.

George the Third said that he hoped to " see the day when every poor child in the kingdom would be able to read his Bible." The desire was worthy of a Christian monarch, but it did not fully express its object. It is not nough that a child should be able to read the Bible; he should also be desirous to do so, and anxious to profit by its contents. We have no doubt that millions of British children have been enabled to read the Bible since George the Third uttered the words we have ascribed to him, but cration of the age of chivairy and romance it was to place a steamboat on the Lakes of Killarney, for instance! He have thus been taught avail themselves of the power which they have acquired. They possess the mechanical power reading a description of this pageant he received a letter to read, but their minds have had no training: the head

what England must now attend to. She has mere reading machines enough; she must now train thinking, reflecting, moral, and industrious men and women, who, to mere reading and writing, add the powers of the head and the feelings of the heart. At present, with all the public and national and Sunday and ragged schools, and all the long lists of patrons and supporters of education which fill up an Exeter Hall oration, there is no country in the world where there is such a parade of education and such a mass of ignorance; none where there is such a show of religious education on the Sunday and so much profanity throughout the week; so great a profession of religion and so large a heathen population. In no kingdom of the earth is there so much wealth and so much pauperism. No where does squalid misery so closely approach palatial magnificence. No where does an uneducated working class so loudly reproach an intellectual nation. Mr. Con-DEN, remarking on this at Barnsley, said: "Why do peo-· ple live in bad cellars, surrounded by filth and disease? You may say it is their poverty : but their poverty comes as much from their ignorance as their vices, and their vices often spring from their ignorance." The Earl of SHAFTESBURY does not go so deep for the cause of suffering. He attributes all to poverty, and says, unless you feed, clothe, and shelter the hungry, the naked, and the houseless, schools will be of little use. He omits to notice what is truly the cause of poverty. Mr. Conden goes to the root of the evil; he admits the existence of the poverty, hopeless, abject, and disregarded as it is, but he justly says ignorance is as truly its parent as crime is its offspring. He wishes to apply the axe to this evil, to go to the very root of it, and by removing ignorance to destroy and eradicate all its fearful progeny. The ignorance with which he wars is not that of which George the Third complained. It is not the ignorance which prevents a child from reading the Bible. It is the ignorance which prevents him from understanding it and correctly appreciating its contents; it is the ignorance of the first principles of domestic and social and political duties; it is the want of domestic, social, and political rights; and it is education of the proper kind which can alone give a knowledge of the former and ensure the possession of the latter.

The philanthropists of England have attempted to educate the poor of England in the same way as the missionaries have attempted to civilize the savage and reclaim the barbarian. They have gone with the Bible in their hands, but not with its wisdom in their heads or its goodness in their hearts. They have tried to cause the crop to grow where the ground was not prepared for its nurture; consequently nothing but failure was to be ex-

That the present degradation and consequent depravity of a great proportion of the people of England are largely owing to physical causes we are sorry to admit; but an educated people would never have sunk so low, and education of the proper kind would now do much to lift them out of the slough into which they have fallen. We earnestly hope that it is not the slough of despond or despair; for many a helping hand will be extended towards them to aid them in their own rightly directed exertions to obtain a better position. A writer in the Times of Tuesday last takes, in our opinion, the following correct view of this question. He says:

the same in the towns. You may pay labor better; you may provide better dwellings; you may build up church Earl of Buchan, Lord Grey, Sir Archibald Alison, Admiral Sir C. Napier, the Lords Provosts of Edinburgh, Perth, &c. The Earl of Eguntoun, in his opening speech, said "Scotland was in earnest;" and asked if "Scotland had school." even in the lightest portions it is elegant and graceful; while his orchestral writing is masterly—rich, varied, and have home missionaries, Scripture readers, health inspectors, and all the police with which philanthrophy would watch over poverty; but until the poor are educated, are taught how to provide for their own well-being, are ner degradation while it paints over the outward depravity.

tity of the right description of the former we cannot make the poor aware either of the necessity of the latter or the best means of obtaining it. Even were the most This, we think, although pronounced by the noble and manufactures for the nine months of three years are: tained for the poor, and they were all safely placed in change of residence the new house would soon become as impure as the old one ; and we should find out that the material part of man could not be well and permanently provided for unless his higher nature, his moral and intellectual and spiritual being, also received some part of our attention.

> We want here that sort of education which will make poverty meekly proud and humbly independent; which vill make it cleanly, temperate, moral, and religious in every position. The poor must be taught to respect and serve themselves, and again we must quote Mr. Conpen, and say: "The best way to accomplish this is to afford them some other occupation or recreation than that which is derived only through their senses; in fact, the best way is to give them education." What that education

> hould be we have endeavored to point out. After we had written thus far we were struck with an idea that the greater part of our American friends would scarcely know what we were writing about : for you realy have no class of people in the United States with which he poor of England can be compared. You have no masses of squalid poverty, because you have no stagnant cespools of ignorance to give them birth; but probably you can imagine what these latter would produce and do produce where they exist. If you cannot comprehend the extent of the evil here, nevertheless believe that it is still a frightful reality, and be thankful that you are exempt from it. Of the ignorance and crime of Europe you have a striking proof in the statistics of your seventh census. From that census it appears that the whole number of persons convicted of crime in the United States for the year which ended June, 1850, was about 27,000; of these 13,000 were natives (including colored prisoners) and 14,000 foreign born. By the same authority, and to the same date, we are informed that your population was then composed of 17,787,505 natives of its soil, 2,216,828 born in foreign countries, and 30,314 whose nativity could not be determined. These statements show that at that time, and we have no reason to suppose that circumstances have materially changed since then, there was nearly one foreign resident to nine native whites, whilst there was more than one foreign-born criminal to every native, including black and white. This should cause our European commentators upon American criminal statistics to look into the subject a little below the surface before they make their hap-hazard calculations.

From sanitary reforms the transition is natural and easy to the spread of the cholera, the very existence of which among us is a proof that these reforms are necessary. We are sorry to report that the deaths in the Metropolis by this malady have this week reached 102, being an increase of 6 over the preceding week. The deaths during the corresponding week of 1848 were 62. This disease is also spreading into Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, and Lincolnshire. Frosty nights have, however, commenced, and we may hope for a stay to its progress.

The subject of strikes has at length become of fearful importance. No fewer than one hundred thousand operatives are "on the strike" in the cotton districts, including Preston, Wigan, Burnley, Bury, and Manchester. The miners have assembled in great numbers at Wigan, and commenced very riotous proceedings; the lights were put out, window broken, and property destroyed. Troops vere sent for and arrived in the middle of the night, and quiet was for the time restored. Disturbances commenced again the next day, when the Mayor sent for additional troops; a conflict ensued with the rioters, when several men were wounded before the latter retreated. The papers are filled with contradictory rumors. One thing, howver, is certain: the whole of the districts are in a very insettled state, and the mischief is rapidly extending.

Neither rumors of war, rising prices, doubtful harvests, from his own country making the most minute inquiries as to the mode in which a very distinguished statesman structed. Learning has been given, education has been informed, whilst the heart has been left uning the last one evidence of England's prosperity. During the last one evidence of England's prosperity. nor workmen's strikes have been able, however, to check